

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above application are respectfully requested.

Claims 25, 27, and 28 have been amended to correct the informalities per Examiner's suggestion. No new matter is added. Claims 1-30 remain pending, among which Claims 1-24 have been withdrawn from consideration and Claims 25-30 are under consideration.

Claims 25-27 stand rejected under 35 U. S. C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Zhang. This contention is respectfully traversed because Zhang fails to disclose each feature recited in Claims 25-27.

Independent claim 25 recites, among other features, "irradiating the amorphous semiconductor film with a second harmonic of a continuous wave laser comprising Nd to crystallize the amorphous semiconductor film." Zhang, however, does not specifically disclose the recited "second harmonic of a continuous wave laser comprising Nd." Indeed, Zhang discloses various lasers for semiconductor processing in Column 9, lines 1-19, including a second harmonic of an infrared laser such as an Nd: YAG laser (preferably, a Q-switch pulse oscillated laser), a visible light such as a second harmonic of the infrared laser, or various kinds of ultraviolet (UV) laser such

as a KrF, a XeCl, an ArF or the like excimer laser can be used as the pulse laser. Nothing in Zhang suggests the recited "second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd." For at least reason, Claims 25-27 are patentable under 35 USC 102(e) over Zhang.

Claims 25-27 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Asano. Independent claim 25 recites a second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd. Asano describes use of an optical pulse of the second harmonic (wavelength 0.532  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of a Q switch pulse oscillation type YAG laser in column 2. Therefore, Asano does not describe the recited second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd in Claims 25-27. Admittedly, Asano also describes a continuous-wave type laser in column 3 with reference to the visible ray of wavelength 515 nm from an argon ion laser and the visible ray of wavelength 488 nm. However, these CW rays are not a second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd. Therefore, Asano fails to describe a second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd. Accordingly, Claims 25-27 are patentable over Asano.

Turning to Claims 28-30, the Office Action reject these claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Asano in view of Tamura. As explained above, Asano does not describe a second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd. Tamura does not fill this void left by Asano. Admittedly, Tamura describes a CW laser of YAG.

However, nothing in Tamura suggests a second harmonic of a CW laser comprising Nd. Hence, Claims 28-30 are patentable over the combined teaching of Asano and Tamura.

Finally, claims 25-30 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting in page 5 of the Office Action. The double patenting as it applies to U.S. Patent No. 6,204,099 is not deemed appropriate for the same reasons as advanced above in traversing the 103 rejection.

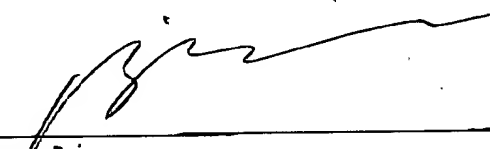
In view of the above, Claims 25-30 should be allowed and an official notice of allowance should be issued at an early date.


Separate from this response, Applicants are also filing a new IDS for consideration by the Examiner in a separate filing.

Please apply any a one month extension fee in the amount of \$110, and any other applicable charges or credits, to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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